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PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Executive and the Judiciary. When Governor ODELL abandoned his project for appointing County Judges to hold terms of the Supreme Court in this city, it was asserted by his friends that he had no personal interest in the scheme, since it could not become effective until after the expiration of his present term as Governor.

Meantime, however, a plan to give him absolute control of the designation of all out-of-town Supreme Court Judges who hold court in New York and Brooklyn, is being quietly pushed through the Legislature.

As we have already pointed out, the Court of Appeals has expressly decided that such Judges may sit here at the invitation of the Appellate Division, and that it is quite proper for the Appellate Division to invite them to do so.

Under a special statute, such Judges have hitherto been paid twenty dollars a day, while serving here, on account of the increased expense involved in living in the city. The Governor proposes to have this law changed so that they cannot get this twenty dollars a day without his fiat. He wants the existing statute amended, to read thus:

"Whenever a non-resident Justice shall be as signed by the Governor to any duty in the Pirst Judicial district, other than in the Appellate Division he shall be paid by the city of New York twenty dollars a day for every day he shall perform such judicial duties, incuding the time necessarily de voted to the examination and decision of cases heard by him in said district, but in no other ease."

No adequate reason can be assigned for this change. It cannot be justified and it ought not to be made.

## The Tax on Loans. The matter of the internal revenue

tax upon stocks deposited as collateral security for money loaned appears, after the developments of yesterday. to be in a somewhat anomalous position. On Wednesday Col. F. G. THOMPson, the local internal revenue agent, announced that he had received instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington to the effect that all certificates of stock deposited as collateral in the manner indicated must be stamped at the rate of 2 cents per \$100 of par value. The office of Internal Revenue Agent occupied by Mr. THOMPSON is entirely separate and distinct from that of Mr. CHARLES H. TREAT, Collector of Internal Revenue for this district. It is Mr. THOMPSON'S duty to look out for violations of the law, and to gather evidence upon which the Collector or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue himself acts. The fiscal portion of the internal revenue duties is performed by the Collector, while the Internal Revenue Agent makes the necessary investigations.

Collector TREAT declared yesterday that he had not received any instructions from Mr. YERKES, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, although there is no dispute that Mr. YERKES did inform Col. THOMPSON that the tax was collect ble. Indeed, it is difficult to see how Mr. YERKES could have written differently than he did, for the legality of the tax has already been passed upon by the Attorney-General.

We understand that a committee of officers of the New York Stock Exchange will wait upon Commissioner YERKES in Washington to-day, and endeavor to secure some sort of modus vivendi whereby the operation of the law can be held in abeyance until it is finally repealed, which will, of course, take place in a few months. We hope that good will come of this effort, although it is hard to see how the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or any officer of the Government, can "hold up" a Federal statute. It is, however, of the utmost importance that Commissioner YERKES should define his position in the matter clearly, and that business people should not be left to make up their minds as to the course for them to pursue under the law from varying opinions expressed by Mr. YERKES's subordinates in this city.

What is of more importance, however, is that Congress should immediately repeal the obnoxious clauses of the internal revenue law without waiting for the general repeal of all the war taxes, and should also pass an act exempting from all pecuniary liability those who have unwittingly violated the law in the past. This is the only way in which the matter can be finally and definitely settled.

# Tammany.

The new rules of the Tammany Hall General Committee, adopted at its meeting on Thursday evening for its government during the year 1902, provide for a change in the voting rights of the members of the Executive Committee by which the entire responsibility for the acts of the committee will fall on the shoulders of the members elected to it from the Assembly District General Committees, and known popularly as the District Leaders. Under the new rules there will be forty votes in the Executive Committee. Thirty-seven of them and banking privileges in the three will be east by the aforesaid leaders. Two will be cast by elective officers of the County General Committee, chosen chairman of the Finance Committee. appointed by the President of the County | should she obtain aid from France or

General Committee. It is almost inconceivable that there should arise a situation in which the elective members of the committee would be so divided among themselves that the deciding vote would be that of the one appointive member of the committee. Under the rules in force last year and

for many years before, the chairman and vice-chairman of the Law Committee, the chairman of the Committee on Printing, the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and Correspondence, all of the members of the committee of Municipal Affairs and the chairman of the Committee on Election Officers were voting members of the Executive Committee. In 1901 these members numbered twenty, for the chairman of the Committee on Election Officers was a district leader, and so had but one vote, though he was twice a member of the committee. It will be seen that twentyone votes in the Executive Committee last year were cast by men who had not been authorized by the enrolled voters to represent them, but were selected by the man who controlled the President of the General Committee by whom they were appointed. The President of the General Committee then as now was GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, and he never moved without consulting RICHARD

CROKER, leader of the organization and

chairman of the Finance Committee. It

is plain therefore that Mr. CROKER controlled one-third of the committee, regardless of the number of district leaders who might be his friends. Mr. CROKER arranged before he left this country that the membership in the Committee on Municipal Affairs, and on the Law Committee should be largely increased. He also directed that every member of the Committee on Law should have a vote in the Executive Committee, if the statements of his friends may be believed. He so arranged the membership of the Executive Committee that the members representing Assembly districts would have been in an actual minority, and would have been unable to control the committee though they had voted solidly against the members owing their seats to appointment. The reason for such a division of power in the Executive Committee is not far to seek. Mr. CROKER believed that some, if not all of the district leaders would be opposed to him after the next primaries, and he thought that he could continue his control of the Executive Committee, which shapes the

having a majority of its members men who owed their membership to him. . This plan was knocked in the head when the Committee on Rules reported and secured the adoption of their report limiting the right to vote in the Executive Committee. The voting members of that committee are to-day men who owe their election to the enrolled voters in the Democratic party in their districts, and who can be displaced by those voters. Most of these leaders are to-day loval to Mr. CROKER. But the September primaries may turn them all out.

policy of the General Committee, by

Where then is Tammany? It is further from RICHARD CROKER than it was, and nearer to JAMES J. MARTIN.

## The Treaty Between England and Japan.

The treaty just concluded between the British Foreign Office and the Tokio Government, the text of which we published on Wednesday, is an international document of capital importance. It promises to shape the history of the Far East for five years to come, and its effects are likely to be felt for generations. It should meet with the approval of the United States, because it cannot but prove conducive to the maintenance of the " open door " and to the preservation of China and Corea from any further violation of their territorial integrity. It is a notification to Russia that she will be permitted to wring from China only such concessions in Manchuria as shall have been sanctioned beforehand by Great Britain and Japan, and that if, for the fulfilment of her designs upon Manchuria and Corea, she should decide to fight the Mikado, she will have to do so single-handed, without any naval assistance from France or Germany. If, during the next five years, the term of this treaty, France or Germany should send a squadron to Russia's aid. England has bound herself to throw her colossal fleet into the scale on the side of Japan. The first article of the treaty, while,

of course, disclaiming any aggressive tendencies on the part of either of the signatory Powers, practically gives Japan a free hand in Corea, and England a free hand in Manchuria. No other deduction can be drawn from the provision which gives to each of the signatory Powers the right to intervene in the regions named at its discretion: The high contracting parties recognize that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard its interests, if these are threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power or by any disturbance arising in China or Corea and necessitating the intervention of either of the high contracting parties for the protection of the lives or property of its subjects." To appreciate what this right of intervening in Corea at discretion means to Japan, we need but to recall that Russia has already encroached upon the northern frontier of the Hermit Kingdom; that she has tried to gain from the Seoul Government the cession of an ice-free port at the southeastern end of the peninsula, and that in divers ways she has endeavored to thwart the progress of Japan toward commercial ascendancy in Corean territory. What importance the right to intervene in Manchuria may have for both Great Britain and Japan will be

Manchurian provinces. It is by the second and third articles of the t eaty that Russia is warned that, by ballot. The other will be cast by the should she engage in a war with Japan, the war would have to be a duel, because

evident when we bear in mind the actual

and prospective volume of Manchurian

trade, and the value of mining, railway

Germany, counter-assistance would be given to Japan by Great Britain. That part of the treaty which bears on this peint runs as follows: "Article II.-If either Great Britain or Japan in defence of their respective interests as above described should become involved in war with another Power, the other high contracting party will maintain strict neutrality and use its efforts to prevent other Powers from joining in hostilities against its ally. Article III .- If in the above event any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other high contracting party will come to its assistance and conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement

with it." The significance of the two articles just quoted will be made clear when we point out that in the opinion not only of Japanese but of intelligent onlookers Japan at the present time would prove more than a match for Russia in the Far East, provided Russia were confined to the military and naval resources which she now has or could quickly make accessible in that quarter. The Trans-Siberian Railway is not yet completed even to Vladivostock, much less to Port Arthur; throughout the greate: part of the line that is finished there is but a single track, and the roadbed is wretched. The railway, consequently, would prove of but little value for military purposes. As for the bases of Russia's sea power in the Far East, one of her naval stations. Vladivostock, is closed by ice during a large part of the year, and the direct maritime route from it to the other station, Port Arthur, is flanked by Japan. In a word, should the Czar now venture to throw down the gauntlet to the Mikado the result would probably be the definite arrest of Russia's eastward progress for a long

time to come. " Better late than never," is, no doubt, the comment made by Tokio's statesmen on Great Britain's assent to the present treaty. Had a similarly friendly stand been taken by the British Foreign Office eight years ago when Lord ROSEBERY was Prime Minister the war between Japan and China would have had a very different ending, and Russia would never have been suffered to acquire the Liau-Tung Peninsula.

## Curiosities of the Federal Building Boom .

As we have already ascertained by careful count, the Federal building bills introduced since the beginning of the present session of Congress appropriate between sixty and sixty-one millions of dollars. Some of these bills are meritorious. Some are positively demanded by the needs of public business. All are equally defensible from the point of view of local pride and expectations of future growth. For example, when Congress has voted, let us say, a onehundred-thousand-dollar post office to Americus, Georgia, it is difficult to construct a reasonable argument against making a similar appropriation for the benefit of Pekin, Illinois, providing the money in the Treasury holds out. And so on through the multitudinous list of towns equal in population and importance to Americus and Pekin.

That is why there is reason for regarding with anxiety the happy-go-lucky fashion in which the Senate is now taking up these bills by unanimous consent. passing them at the personal request of the Senator interested, and sending to occur in that body later on. It is the Senate which is taking the lead this year in the distribution of Federal buildings. It has already passed bills carrying appropriations amounting to between nine and ten million dollars; that is to say, without a single word of questioning, or a single moment of examination and inquiry, the Senate has goodnaturedly and perfunctorily given its assent to the appropriation of nearly one-sixth of the \$60,000,000 involved in the pending bills of this class.

Where is the line to be drawn? To what conservative influence is the Treasury to look for protection against an inordinate draft upon the surplus for an expenditure to which there is practically no limit? The River and Harbor business is nothing to it. Ten times \$60,000,000 would not meet the demands for Federal buildings throughout the Union, if it should once be understood that every bill was bound to fetch its

building. Among the measures already before Congress there are some which illus-

trate the peculiarities of the situation. The Senate has passed a \$150,000 bill for Greeneville, Tennessee, a village which in 1890 had 1,779 inhabitants; and a \$70,000 bill for Bluefield, West Virginia, which the Eleventh Census credits with a population of 1,775. In the subjoined list the cost of the building for which application is made is contrasted with the number of inhabitants. The figures being in all cases those of 1890, in the absence of later statistics readily available, some allowance must be made

available, some anowand	e must t	e made
for increase of populati	on:	
	Appro- priation asked	Population 1890.
Vincennes, Ind	\$300,000	8,88
Spartanburg, S. C	200,000	8.54
Great Falls, Mon	200,000	8,979
Washington, Pa	150,000	7.00
Grand Forks, N. D	180,000	4.97
Paris, Ky	150,000	4.21
London, Ky	150,000	4.11
Eureka, Cal	150,000	4.85
Maysville, Ky	100,000	5,85
Cynthiana, Ky	100,000	8.01
Kankakee, Ill	100,000	9.02
Connellsville, Pa	125,000	5,62
San Angelo, Cal	100,000	2,61
Hutchinson, Kan	100,000	8,68
Paris, Tenn	100,000	1,91
Gainesville, Fla	125,000	8,153
Calals, Me	100,000	7,29
Rockhill, S. C	100,000	2,74
Grand Island, Neb	125,000	7,58
Florence, S. C	100,000	8,39
Nevada, Mo	100,000	7,26
Norfolk, Neb	75,000	8,03
York, Neb	75,000	8,40
Crookston, Minn	75,000	3,97
Bardstown, Ky	50,000	1,52
Blick! Miss	mr 000	9 79

Bliox1, Miss..... 75,000 3.234 The bills here exhibited form only about one-tenth of those now waiting

for action by the Senate and House of the Fifty-seventh Congress.
What shall be done with them?

To Tax Posters. The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, of which the Hon. ANDREW H. GREEN is President, is endeavoring to achieve a very desirable result through Assemblyman Landon's bill to tax posters. The tax proposed is one cent for every two square feet of surface of every publicly displayed poster, excepting legal notices and signs indicating the business conducted on the land where they stand.

Advertisement signs of one kind or another disfigure city and country alike. and they are offensive to the eye and to the sense of the natural and beautiful. If they could be made less offensive it would be well; and that is the purpose of the bill in question.

That the general public is entitled to be considered in the matter of signs appears from the fact that signs are put up for the public to see. They are intended to draw public attention, and to distract it from things surrounding them. It cannot be said that the Landon bill, which intends to regulate them, is a mere invasion of private rights. It should be passed.

The Navy. The trouble with Mr. CARNEGIE'S argument before the Authors Club on Thursday against enlarging the navy namely, that no country, will dare to make war with us because of its trade with us, is that it is too academic. It deals with pure reason only, and a cold and dead kind of reason, which has never yet controlled the making of war. The country living by it, would probably soon die.

A strong navy never was so desirable to the United States as it is to-day.

Possibly some statesmanasters of the sterner school may fall upon the Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE of Massachusetts for having devised the phrase "which we pledge ourselves to promote," in the Republican financial plank of 1896. Former Senator CHANDLER has awarded to him the prize he offered for the unknown author and Mr. CHANDLER knows, because his investigation of the question has lasted nearly six years, and has been exhaustive. Mr. Longs won't suffer. The phrase quoted referred to the international conference which the platform, after declaring squarely for the maintenance of the gold standard said was the only body that could properly consider further coinage of silver. It may be that Senator Longe's critics knew more than he did of the silver rage in the Republican party at the critical time of McKinley's first election, but we doubt it. Anyway, all's well that ends well.

The pages in the House of Represents tives have appeared with badges, to show what their official relation with the lower house of the National Legislature is: and the effect is so good that the House is wondering why they were not so labelled earlier, and thinking whether it wouldn't be a good thing to put badges or uniforms on the messengers and doorkeepers.

It would be a good thing. Any one who has been in the chambers of foreign legislatures must have compared unfavorably our system of ununiformed, undistinguish able doorkeepers, with that used abroad, and regretted that our halls of Congress were not guarded as impressively as those of foreign legislative bodies. It would not be necessary to put the doorkeepers of Congress into the dress suits, knee breeches and gold chains of those who keep the British Parliament, but a neat them over to the House to be preferred, were would be easy to devise, and add claimants in the scramble that is bound | dignity to the surroundings of our lawmakers.

# SUNDAY LIQUOR.

Dr. Funk Presents a Note Recently Re ceived From Ex-Commissioner Roosevelt. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Honor, Mayor Low in his reply to Dr. Park-

hurst, said: Those who realize that Mr. Roosevelt, when in full control of the situation, could only prevent the result you complain of for three Sundays, though using the entire power of the police force for that object to the neglect of all other laws. &c.

As my denial in your columns of the historic truth of this statement was questioned, I wrote to President Roosevelt asking him whether, in anything that he had ever said, he intended to convey a meaning of this kind, and whether the statement is true in In reply I received the following from his private secretary:

WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1902. Mr DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of the 31st ult. the President requests me to state that he not only never used the expression quoted, nor anything remotely resembling it, but that it is wholly without foundation in fact. Very truly yours, George B. Corretaror,
Tol. K. Funk. Secretary to the President.

When Mr. Schieren was Mayor of Brooklyn, his Commissioner of Police, Mr. Wells, said to me and other members of a protesting committee from the Excise League: "Gentle-men, if we enforce these Sunday laws the Reform party will be defeated at the polls and Mr. McLaughlin will get back into power." I admired the candor of the Commissioner, but was sick at heart at his lack of faith in the responsiveness of the public conscience to a manly appeal on the plane of fidelity to oaths of office and to conscience in the administration of civic affairs. In reform politics, as elsewhere, a man barter his conscience and, in the end, lose even the price of the barter, the thirty of silver. In Brooklyn the oath of was violated, the laws not enforced, and McLaughlin came back into power! Law-enforcing and oath-respecting Roosevelt was pronounced by the shrewd "practical" poli-ticians of that day "a dead cock in the pit."

Ye men whose visions are clear in judging forces that count for much in the affairs of Broadway and Wall Street, why are you blind as bats to the determining forces in the upper, true kingdom of man—the kingdom that is nigh at hand? When will you learn that the way to the throne for any reform worthy of its name is ever through Gethsemane and over Calvary: that to save life there must be a willingness to lose it? Faith in the real-ity, power and practicability of the upper manhood is an omnipotent force; the powe to remove mountains is as nothing in com Conscience in politics, hear, oh ye of little faith, is the only practical thing,

of you look far enough.

Of course, this is preaching, but it is by
Of course, this is preaching—not foolish
the foolishness of preaching—not foolish
preaching—that the world is to be saved,
preaching—that the politics.

I. K. Funk. including its politics

NEW YORK, Feb. 14. Uncle Russell Sage's Remarkable Mare. Uncle Russell Sage's Remarkable Mare.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: In your interview with Uncle Russell Sage in this morning's Sun, he staied that the mother of the horse he drove yesterday was twenty-six years old when we colt was born. Won't you ask your horse mile colt was born. Won't you ask your horse mile colt was born. Won't you ask your horse mile country who could get a colt from a twenty-in this country who could get a colt from a twenty-ix year-old-mare?

FEB. 13.

Important Qualification "You have had no previous experience as a ticket seller!" asked the railroad manager. "No," said the applicant, cheerfully, "but I never

## THE LATEST MAP OF CHINA.

Commenting upon Barich's map of China which has just appeared in the new edition of Stieler's Hand Atlas, Dr. H. Haack says in the Geographiecher Anzeiger the scale of maps of China has been stead enlarging in the past few years. The detailed map of the first edition of Stieler's Atlas in 1817 would be merely a sketch map to-day. China was then shown in thi famous atlas only in the general map of Asia; the map just published is on a scale five times as large, or about 120 miles to the inch. This is still a small scale, and as our knowledge of China advances, the scal

must continually be enlarged. The newest map of China still rests, like Its predecessors, upon the basis established by French missionaries in the early part of the eighteenth century. These learned Jesuit fathers were commissioned by the intelligent Emperor Kang hi, a contem porary of Peter the Great, to make a large map of China. The Chinese had paid much attention to geographic studies but all their maps utterly lacked the sense of proportion. They traced a brook, river or lake with equally bold touches of the pencil; their measurements of distances had merely a general value; their maps were, therefore, vague and misleading. But a great change was made in the mapping of China when the Jesuit missionaries became the official astronomers of the empire. They had convinced the Emperor that they could make reliable maps of his country.

To collect information for their map they travelled through all the provinces and astronomically fixed the position of 600 places. Much of their information with regard to the water courses and other data was derived from the officials in each district. Their monumental work was completed in 1718 and the first atlas of the whole Chinese Empire was then published by the Chinese Government.

It was this atlas that the great cartog rapher, d'Anville, published in a French edition in 1737, under the title "New Atlas of China, Chinese Tartary, &c." This map has been the basis of all European maps of the Middle Kingdom. Reichardt used it as the foundation of his map of China in the third edition of Stieler's Hand Atlas (1826); but though he closely conformed to the Jesuit map, because no other meterical was at his command, he thought material was at his command, he thought it necessary to explain that "these mission-aries prepared their map of this immense region with its rivers, mountains, waste places and towns, largely from hearsay reports, modified by their own deductions, which were not without value as to the truth."

This comment on the great work of the Jesuits did not do them justice. Their map lives still as the most important basis of all maps of China. In 1863 the Chinese Government published an enlarged edition of the map on a scale of 1:1,000,000, or about sixteen statute miles to the inch. This enormous work, published in sheets, forms an atlas in three volumes under the name an atlas in three volumes under the name
"Ta Tsing ji-tung jü-tu," which means
"Complete General Map of the Kingdom
of the Ta Tsing." Naturally, the 600 a tronomical place determinations made by the
Jesuits form the framework of these maps.
How inaccurate Reichardt's judgment

How inaccurate Reichardt's judgment was with regard to the Jesuit map is shown by the fact that their astronomical determinations agree with the data supplied by later explorers to a remarkable extent. Of course, the gradual opening of the treaty ports since 1842, and the agreement wrung from China to permit the subjects of European Powers to travel, trade, teach and proselyte in all parts of the empire, wonderfully stimulated the exploration of the empire and added a great many of the empire and added a great many new facts to the maps. The travels of Ferdinand von Richthofen in 1868-71 were the largest single contribution made in modern times to the exploration of China. He travelled in all parts of the country, except in the southwest provinces and Kansu, and did far more than any other

Kansu, and did far more than any other one man to reveal its geology and surface features. No work upon China is to-day possible that does not take account of the results of Richthofen's explorations.

The Barich map is an admirable compilation of the main information respecting China that can be expressed cartographically. The inset map of Kiao-chau Bay is the first bit of China shown on a man as the result of a detailed tonographic map as the result of a detailed topographic survey, the Germans having trigonometric-ally surveyed their possessions around that bay. The small scale used in the barich map will not suffice much longer for a clear and complete map of China, as important information accumulating every year will soon require larger maps

### Price Offered for Football Yell. From the St. Louis Republic.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 8.-A different "yell" may inspire the football braves of Missouri State University onto triumph over Kansas next year. A movement is on foot to re-place the Rah, rah, rah, Miz-zou-ri, M. S. U-ni-ver-si-tee." For several years there has been urged by some the changing of the yell, but until this season memories cling-ing around the historic old verse have sucyell, but that this season memories chings ing around the historic old verse have successfully pleaded its tolerance. It has, however, been made to share bonors with "Tiger, Tiger, M. S. U." and last November the organized mob of rooters who filled the west bleachers in Athletic Park frequently brought in a third stirring stanza.

In view of all this, and because of continued urging upon the athletic supporters. Dr. C. W. Heatherington has offered a cash prize to any student of the university or other person who will submit a better and more appropriate yell. The amount offered is \$5, Profs. Manly, Curtis, Burnett, C. B. Davis and W. T. Nardin, judges, to make known their decision not later than April 1.

The main thing argued against the old yell is that the syllables are not of the proper vowels, so that it requires extra effort to make as much noise as could be made on other vowels. The old yell is not without supporters, however, and it is not certain that the new one, if at all, will immediately supplant the old one.

# Progress Toward Church Union.

From the Christian Intelligencer. We hear much less about Church union now adays than a few years ago. The efforts hither to made to unite churches separated from one another by seemingly slight barriers have so gen-erally and constantly falled that the attempt with us to reduce the number of denominations seems to have been abandoned as hopeless. Even a modified form of union, that of federation, has failed of realization. While such has been the experience in this country, much progress has been nade in Canada, Australia, and even Great Britain but the most promising and hopeful progress is making on the mission fields. Christian workers presence of heathenism are constrained to emphasize the central truths of our holy religion, and while the matters and beliefs which differen-tiate churches in Christian lands are not regarded unimportant, it becomes apparent to mission aries that it is unnecessary and unwise to perpetuate in mission fields divisions which have had their origin in historic conditions which have ceased

# Curtain Raiser.

Time-The present.

Place-New York city: Dock, North River.

The Cast-All Sorts of Reception Commit-PERS; PUBLIC SENTIMENT; A YACHT WHISTLE.

Chorus of COMMITTERS: Oh, yacht, Oh, lovely yacht, Oh, husky Hohenzollern, Oh, imperial, sacred, royal Roosting place of Kings And Emperors
And Principalities and Powers And things Of which the Poet sings, Although We know, That you have really and truly

Arrived upon the spot, And we are quivering with delight Because you have not yet arrived Officially

And now to welcome thee Would be iese majesté. PUBLIC SENTIMENT-Well, I declare.

## NEW WAR MATERIAL.

A New Infantry Range-Finder. The constant improvements in weapon and in powder have increased the effective range of firearms to such an extent that it is now hardly possible to recognize and analyze the target with the naked eye. Field glasses have, therefore, become necessary part of the equipment, not only of general officers and officers of artillery but also of every man concerned with reconnoissance or fire control and direction in other words, of every officer and non-

commissioned officer. But while the recognition of various kinds of targets is facilitated thereby, the difficulties of estimating the distance constantly increase as the range increases and in spite of faithful exercise and prac-tice the results are not satisfactory, because the estimations are dependent on too many conditions, and the errors made will lead to a considerable waste of ammunition before the range is determined even

approximately. This difficulty can be overcome only by a suitable range-finder, which should be easily manipulated by any intelligent soldier, and at the same time must give

soldier, and at the same time must give
the distances with such a degree of accuracy that the errors will not interfere
with the accuracy of fire demanded.
In simplicity of construction and ease of
manipulation the new range-finder of
R. Fuessin, Berlin and Steglitz, Germany,
surpasses all others in use. The principle
of its action is the direct measurement
of the augle of parallax between two base of the angle of parallax between two base points. The observer looks toward the object the distance of which is to be determined through a telescope, on one side of which is inserted a penta-prism, on the other a mirror (at an angle). He sees two images of the object, and these are one above the other and stand a little apart. By turning the mirror the two are one above the other and stand a little apart. By turning the mirror the two images may be made to coincide, and the distance can then be read off on the drum of the thumbscrew.

In the field of view there is also a hori-

In the field of view there is also a horizontal wire, the centre point of which is marked; all measurements are made at this point, so that the effect of different parts of the field may be eliminated, and the results be more uniform.

There are two models of the instrument, one for infantry, the other for engineers.

The infantry model is constructed with the infantry continuous transfer.

base of 100 centimetres. The telescope prismatic, with a field of 12 metres at 18 prismatic, with a field of 12 metres at 100 metres, or 120 metres at 1,000 metres, and magnifies six times. The graduated drum reads ranges from 100 to 2,000 metres, representing 2 metres at 150, 5 at 400, 10

at 500 and so on.

The engineer model is constructed with a base of 50 centimetres, and the drum is graduated to read ranges from 50 to 500 metres, each graduation sub-division representing 1 metre at 100 metres, 2 at 150, 10 at 500, and so on.

The infantry model is about one metre long, the engineer model about half a metre. They are arranged for easy transport on horseback, and can readily be used on the saddle, although for the infantry model a tripod mounting is also provided. model a tripod mounting is also provided.

By the use of the new metal magnalium
the telescopes are made very light, the engineer model weighing but 4.4 pounds,
the infantry model 5.5 pounds. The tripod the infantry model 3.5 pounds. The cost of weighs about four pounds. The cost of the infantry model is about \$125, that of the engineer model about \$112. The firm which manufactures them is already well known for its range-finder, already in use

known for its range-inder, aready in the by the German Army.

An accuracy of the following degree may be attained: At 300 metres an error of about 1 per cent., at 1,000 metres 3 per cent., at 2,000 metres about 4½ per cent.

The instrument is simple in construction, easily manipulated by the average soldier, easily manipulated by the average soldier. not easily put out of order, and readily adjusted again. The changes of weather or temperature do not affect it, injuries to

the tube connecting prism and measuring device have no effect on the accuracy of measurement, nor would any changes in the telescope have such effect, since the latter is quite independent of the former.

Every improvement in this field of investigation is of great interest to the military world. In reconnoissance and screening, and generally in the service of security and information a good, simple, quick-acting range-finder will be of inestimable value; and on the battlefield, too, it will have its use, although the field artillery is much more in need of one there. tigation is of great interest to the military

# John A. Logan and the Union.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The to the cause of the Union as printed in THE SUN of Sunday brings to my memory the story of that dramatic revolution in sentiment as came from Gen. Logan's own lips.

After the war, when making his canvass

for election as Congressman-at-large, Gen. Logan was in Champaign, Ill., the guest my father Major Samuel Houston of the Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry. I have often heard my father repeat the story that Gen. Logan then told him. In substance, Gen. Logan said his conversion to the Union was as sudden as that of Saul of Tarsus to Chrisas sudden as that of Saul of Tarsus to Christianity. He was beginning his second term as a Democratic Congressman from Illinois when Lincoln was inaugurated. Following the inauguration, but before the firing on Sumpter, there had come to Washington two Commissioners from the Confederacy, Forsythe of Alabama and Crawford of Georgia. Secretary Seward declined to recognize them as diplomatic representatives or to treat with them in any way, but they had a number of informal conferences with Thad. Stevens of Pennsylvania, Washburn of Illinois and other leaders. At one of these conferences, when Logan was present, Stevens asked one of the Southern Commissioners what was the least concession that would satisfy the South. The latter replied that is was contained in Just two words, and he wrote them on a sheet of paper and handed it to Stevens. These words were, "unconditional separation." When Stevens read them aloud Gen. Logan said he left the conference immediately, rushed to the White House and sent in his card to the President. I am here to tell you that if war comes I shall resign my commission in Congress, go back to Illinois and raise a regiment to fight for the Union." The war came and Logan was as good as his word. tianity. He was beginning his second term

## the Union. as good as his word. HERBERT S. HOUSTON. MOUNT VERNON, Feb. 10.

# L. Q. C. Lamar's Great Night-Shirt Speech

From the New Orleans Times - Democrat. "Speaking of the big men of the South," said a Mississippian, "always makes me think of L. Q. C. Lamar, and if the matter was left to me I would put him on the very highest pinnacle. I confess to a certain partiality, a certain bias in his behalf because of the fact that I went to school to him at Oxford. But I think I could make out a pretty good case for him on general grounds

"I recall a rather curious little incident during Lamar's career at Oxford. It was in 1866, at the close of the war. There was a young woman at Oxford who was in some way related to Jefferson Davis's private woung woman at Oxford who was in some way related to Jefferson Davis's private secretary. Consequently she kept in touch with the affairs of the Confederate leader, and she was the first person in Oxford to hear of Mr. Davis's release in 1866. She was almost frantic with delight, as she dashed across the campus screaming at the top of her voice that Mr. Davis had been released. That night we got our band together and began a screnading tour. We went around to Mr. Lamar's quarters. We knew how much he admired Jefferson Davis, and we wanted him to make us a speech. We called him out. He told us very bluntly to go to our rooms and retire. He was in his nightgown and had stepped out on one of the steps which led into his house. We kept yelling for a speech and hurrahing for Davis until we got the old man worked up and he began to tak. I never heard such eloquence in all my life as rolled from the lips of L. Q. C. Lamar on that occasion, and he never spoke with more enthusiasm and with such gracefulness of manner as he did when he was addressing the small group of college boys who had called him out of his bed on the occasion of Mr. Davis's release.

"Really, I forgot all about the fact that he had on nothing but his night-shirt, and I am sure the other boys felt the same way, and I doubt if the speaker was conscious of anything more than the emotions which stirred him."

#### His Principles. "Come in and have something?" said the casual

acquaintance. "No, thank you," replied the other man, "I m a Prohibitionist and I believe in passing the bottle." The surest and best of Blood Purifiers is Jayne's

# WITH ROOSEVELT IN 1903

Story That Beveridge Is Pushing D. M. Parry for Second Place on the Ticket. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 14.-The Sen-

inel will say to-morrow: David M. Parry, President of the Parry Manufacturing Company and Vice-President of the National Manufacturing Association, is being urged for the Republi can Vice-Presidential nomination in 1904 by a large number of personal friends and by many leading politicians who want Mr Parry on the National Republican ticket

with President Roosevelt. "Mr. Parry's nomination for the Vice-Presidency is being urged by UnitedStates Senator Beveridge, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the nomination, but who has already notified his political associates and close personal friends that under no circumstances will his name be used in connection with the nomination in 1904.

"Two weeks ago in the private executive offices at Washington, President Roosevelt, in the presence of Senator Beveridge, jovially slapped Mr. Parry on the back and asked him how he would like to go on the national ticket with him in 1904. Mr. Parry was in Washington for the purpose of inviting the President to visit In-

pose of inviting the President to visit Indianapolis in May, at the time of the annual meeting of the National Manufacturers Association here.

"A movement is on foot which will without doubt be carried into execution, to make Mr. Parry President of the National Association at the meeting of manufacturers here. He will succeed Thomas C. Search of Philadelphia, President of the Stetson Hat Company and of the Great Lake region iron interests. It was the Lake region iron interests. It was the Manufacturers' Association that has been agitating the forthcoming Cabinet position of Commerce and Industries, and Mr. Search is being most prominently mentioned

for this portfolio.

The movement to make Mr. Parry a
Vice-Presidential candidate has been in progress for several months. It began with Senator Beveridge and New York and Pennsylvania politicians, who are very close to President Roosevelt about the same time. Whether Senator Beveridge first conceived the idea is not known, but he took it up immediately, at least, when he heard of it, and since that time has been one of the most active workers in the movement.

the most active workers in the movement.

"New York and Pennsylvania politicians New York and Pennsylvania politicians who are in control of the Roosevelt interests in those two States have been in Indianapolis within the past two months to confer with Mr. Parry about the matter. What reply he gave is not known, but the movement has since continued. It culminated

ment has since continued. It culminated two weeks ago when Senator Beveridge and Mr. Parry called on the President, and Mr. Parry was asked by the President in the presence of Senator Beveridge:

"'How would vou like to go on the ticket with me in 1904?"

"Mr. Parry when asked this afternoon if it was true that President Roosevelt had asked him how he would like to go on the ticket with him in 1904, said:

"I intended that nothing be said about that now. I am surprised that it has become known. I am sure I have said nothing about it'."

### KEEPING SMALLPOX DOWN. New York Is Doing Well in Comparison With Other States.

Thirteen new cases of smallpox were reported yesterday to the Health Department and there was one death from the disease. Of the new cases eight were in Manhattan, four in Brooklyn and one in

Queens. The Health Department is anxious to give workingmen an opportunity to be vaccinated and to that end the free vacci-

vaccinated and to that end the free vaccination bureau at Fifty-fifth street and Sixth avenue will be kept open in the evening until 9 o'clock. It will also be open on Sundays.

Dr. Frederick Dillingham, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent for Manhattan, said yesterday that while smallpox was prevalent in this city and State, other States and the entire country were having much more of the disease. Dr. Dillingham has collected from official sources this comparison of progress of the disease in the various States:

States:

Between Dec. 28, 1901, and Jan. 31, this year, there were 11,015 cases of smallpox in the United States and 253 deaths. During the corresponding period of the previous year there were 4,359 cases and 55 deaths. While the number of cases increased about three times the number of deaths was five times as great, owing to the increasing viru-lence of the disease. The cases and deaths of those periods were:

"You can readily see," said Dr. Dilling am, "that this State is doing very we

in fighting smallpox in comparison with many other States. Vaccination is doing it and to stamp out smallpox entirely we must have every one vaccinated. There is now no excuse for any one who fails. We have six free vaccination bureaus and the bureau in this building will be open in the evenings and on Sundays. If the people will help us we will help them.

### FAST TRIP FROM FAR EAST. Nineteen Days Ten Hours to San Francisco From Vladivostock. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14 .- The remark-

ably fast time of nineteen days and ten hours from Vladivostock to San Francisco, via Japan, was made by George Nesbit, a California mining man, and V. Shirkoff, a Russian military officer, who arrived today on the steamer Nippon Maru. This time beats all the previous records by several days and shows the improvements being made in the means of communication with the Far East Nesbit has been for two years in Siberia

working for an English company known as the Exploration of Northeastern Siberia, Limited His principal object was to find Limited His principal object was to find the rich beach sands said to exist on the Siberian shore, but nothing to compare with

the Nome gold beach sand was found.
"Our trip from Vladivostock," said Nes-bit, "beats the record. Shirkoff and I left Vladivostock at noon on Jan. 25 on the Chinese Eastern Company's new steamer Mongolia for Nagasaki, and frequently on the run the Mongolia made 17 knots an hour. We arrived at Nagasaki threean hour. We arrived at Nagasaki three-quarters of an hour too late to catch the Nippon Maru. By taking the train for Yokohama we barely caught the steamer, the lines being already cast off." It requires between three and four weeks to go from Vladivostock to St. Petersburg, as the Siberian Railway can't be counted on an hour.

## TICKET SPECULATORS DOOMED. Outlook Good for Passage of a City Ordinance Against Them.

Alderman Oatman's proposal to do away with theatrical ticket speculators by passing an ordinance providing that the price of the tickets shall be conspicuously printed on the face of the tickets, and that it shall be a misdemeanor to demand a higher price than the figures so printed will be lavorably reported on by the Aldermanic Committee on Laws and Legislation. A public hearing was held yesterday by the committee but no one appeared to oppose the plan. On the other hand representatives of Charles Frohman, Daniel Frohman, Oscar Hanmerstein and Alfred Hayman address committee in favor of the proposed

#### ordinance. No Opposition to Subway Spur.

The Aldermanic committees on railroads and bridges and tunnels held a pul hearing yesterday upon the proposal of the Rapid Transit Commission to build a spur of the underground railroad from 1434 street to 156th street. No one appeared to oppose the extension and the committee will probably report favorably on it.